

What the People Say.

The telegraph has announced what Gen. Grant and Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and Olessey, of Illinois, have to say in regard to the impending conflict between the President and Congress. Below we publish some of the assurances which Mr. Johnson is receiving of popular approbation of his course, and profers of popular support with men and money whenever needed. These selections embrace but a few of the multitude of letters and dispatches which are pouring in upon the President. We have an abiding confidence that the American people will maintain the supremacy of the Constitution.

MAVETILLE, Ky., February 25.—Will one regiment of Irish be of any service to you? Answer.

CONCORD, N. H., February 25.—You are right. The friends of national liberty in New Hampshire will sustain you.

AKRON, S. MARSHALL, Chairman Democratic S. C. Committee.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 24.—An unusually large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of this city is now being held in the rotunda of the State House.

Resolutions have been passed pledging the support of the people of this State to the struggle with the usurpation of despotic Congressional power, and avowing a determination to stand by him at whatever sacrifice and to what ever extent may be necessary to enable him to overcome the foe of peace and order in the so-called Congress of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—I can raise one thousand men to sustain you by my second district of New Jersey, if necessary.

ST. LOUIS, February 25.—The people here are with you, and ready almost to a man to sustain you in whatever way may be necessary in upholding the Constitution and resisting Congressional usurpation.

AGUSTA, Me., February 25.—Your course is approved. Our people are ready to aid you in men or money.

MANCHESTER, N. H., February 23.—As Sumner said to Stanton, "stick to it." You are right. All we believe in the property of the people, and the right of Congress to control the money, and the Democratic majority in this State, and every Democratic vote will aid you when necessary to roll back the tide of Congressional revolution and usurpation.

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Geary's silly dispatch is the subject of ridicule here. Everybody knows he cannot move even a single company of militia. The masses of our people are with you, heart and soul. Stand firm, as you have done as the defender of the Constitution. Pennsylvania will back you.

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Our foreign population almost unanimously, and a large majority of our native population, support your course, and are ready when wanted to sustain it with their good right arms.

CHICAGO, February 23.—Keep steadily on. Ogleby has made himself ridiculous. He knew when he sent that dispatch that it was only to fill the bill. When you want either men or money, more than half of the able-bodied men in the State will promptly respond to your call.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Our bondholders and business men are seriously alarmed. The revolutionary action of Congress has convinced them that it is only fit for mischief. The whole population looks to you for relief. They will sustain you in preventing the breaking up of the Government. If necessary you can have half a million of men and millions of money.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 24.—Your friends in Indiana send you greeting assurances of support in your fight for the Constitution.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 23.—Your friends here are moving. I am sure you will rule even in the midst among these enemies.

A. G. LOV, President D. C.,
W. R. MURRAY, Vice President D. C.,
Of the National Union Committee, Allegheny Co.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson.

NEW YORK, February 24.—At a meeting of the Democrats of New York, held this evening, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas in view of the present revolutionary attitude of Congress, acting as its leaders confess, outside of the Constitution of the United States, and in view of the position of the President in resisting such action;

Resolved, That the Democrats of the city of New York, pledge him our most hearty support in money, votes, or men.

B. P. WATROUS, Secretary.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., February 24.—You will be sustained in executing the laws, under the Constitution in New England. Stand firm.

The following letter from John Hecker, a large flour manufacturer, and the reform candidate for Mayor of New York in 1865, appears in the New York Express of Monday:

NEW YORK, 25 RUTHER'S PLACE, February 23, 1868.

Reflection upon the startling and impulsive place in Washington city on Saturday last impels me, as an American citizen, to protest against the arrogant assumption of the dominant power in Congress, the President of the United States, and is resisted in the exercise of this constitutional right by the Senate and Congress of the nation, who, regardless of law and time-honored precedent, threaten his impeachment. An imperative obligation devolves upon all who value the preservation and perpetuity of our institutions, who desire the administration of our Government to be conducted in accordance with the principles upon which it was organized, and who feel that our liberties are in danger, to assume a determined opposition to this flagrant abuse of a constitutional privilege. Thus impressed and calling upon all lovers of the country to unite with me, I offer myself and all that I possess to sustain the President in this crisis.

And I hereby declare that I will retain no man in my employ who will support the insubstantial party which is now dominant in our national Congress, and that I will have no intercourse with any man who will not uphold the President of the United States in this fearful juncture; and, in the event of my election as Mayor of New York, I pledge my entire influence to the support of the President, and will yield until our constitutional rights are secured.

Very respectfully,
JOHN HECKER.

What the People Say.

The President continues to receive dispatches daily from all portions of the North, encouraging him in his stand to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. The following are some of the latest:

ANTI-IMPEACHMENT MEETING.

NEW YORK, February 26.—A call will be made by over one hundred of the wealthiest merchants in the city for an anti-impeachment mass meeting at Cooper Institute on Friday night.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, Iowa, February 26.—The convention is the largest ever held in the State. The delegates to the National Convention are Messrs. Dodge, Finch, Quill and George H. Packer.

ELECTION IN CAIRO, ILL.—DEMOCRATS GAIN 400.

CAIRO, ILL., February 26.—The charter election

equality of the poor negro on paper, but when paying offices are to be distributed they forget their noble friends. Still this ignorant and deluded race will not see that they are being made the dupes of dishonest demagogues, whose professed love and pretended care are illusive "Jack-with-a-lantern" which are leading them into the mire and quicksands of destruction. When they have rendered this race useless as laborers, and get all they can from them as voters, they will be the first to turn their backs upon them and drive them hence. With no honest regard for the negro, and no real interest in the State, they care not what becomes of either to-morrow, if to-day one furnishes the votes, and the other the means of gratifying their ambition and venality. When too late, these people will regret "in sack cloth and ashes" their desertion of their true friends to take up with strange gods. From our innermost heart we pity them.

The Height of the Stupidities.

The nomination of D. L. Russell, Jr., as Judge for this District, would be a good joke if it was not so serious a matter. We suppose the young man had to be paid something for his desertion of his fellow-citizens, and as the Radicals generally nominate men for offices they are least capable of filling, they put up Russell for a Judge. Well, they evidently know their man. If he knows any law he has not been made familiar with the intricate science of the profession by an extensive practice. We doubt exceedingly if he ever attended to a case, above that of an assault and battery in the County Court. But as orthodox loyalty is sought after and not legal acquirements, we suppose our bench is to become the abode of modern Dogberryes. Long live the State.

Fourth Judicial District.

In addition to the nomination of D. L. Russell, Jr., for Judge of this Judicial District, we learn that the Radicals nominated a Mr. A. W. Fisher, of Bladen county, for Solicitor. We know nothing of this young man, but think he received his license to practice law in North Carolina by virtue of Gen. Abbott's resolution or ordinance, giving that permission to any one proving a good moral character. We understand, however, that he is more of a sinner than a lawyer, but the substitution of one letter for another is about the least of Radical outrages of the present day.

New Hampshire.

The Hon. J. G. SINCCLAIR, Democratic nominee for Governor of New Hampshire, has written a letter to his friends in Washington, in which he says: "Everything looks well, and we are sure of the State by more than two thousand." We earnestly hope that this noble patriot may not be mistaken in his calculations, for upon the success of the Democrats and Conservatives of the North, rests every hope of the preservation of the Constitution and the prosperity of the country.

Judicial Districts.

The Convention, so-called, has abolished County Courts, and has divided the State into twelve Judicial Districts, as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.
Crittenden, Perquimans, Hertford, Camden, Chowan, Bertie, Pasquotank, Gates.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Tyrrell, Beaufort, Edgecombe, Hyde, Martin, Washington, Pitt.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Craven, Greene, Wayne, Carteret, Onslow, Wilcox, Jones, Lenoir.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, New Hanover, Bladen, Duplin, Sampson.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Cumberland, Richmond, Stanly, Harnett, Anson, Union, Moore, Montgomery.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Northampton, Wake, Johnston, Warren, Nash, Granville, Halifax, Franklin.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Person, Randolph, Caswell, Orange, Guilford, Rockingham, Chatham, Alamance.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Stokes, Rowan, Surry, Forsythe, Davie, Davidson, Yadkin.

NINTH DISTRICT.
Union, Lincoln, Rutherford, Cabarrus, Gaston, Polk, Mecklenburg, Cleveland.

TENTH DISTRICT.
Fredell, Caldwell, Alexander, Burke, Wilkes, McDowell.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Allegheny, Mitchell, Buncombe, Ashe, Yancey, Watauga, Madison.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Henderson, Macon, Cherokee, Transylvania, Jackson, Haywood, Clay.

Call for the National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention at a meeting held this day at Washington, D. C., voted to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States on the 4th day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., in the city of New York.

The basis of representation, as fixed by the last National Democratic Convention, is double the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State under the last apportionment.

For the Journal.

The South—Past and Present. Editors: I have read with much satisfaction various letters and some editorials, within the last few months, about the late terrible war would have been avoided by it. Will not our people "learn wisdom from poverty" and change their system? Who can doubt it?

After the establishment of our independence and government, it did not take the people of New England and the other Northern States long to see what was their true policy to pursue. They knew the government would encourage all kind of manufactures, and give them full protection by excessive duties levied upon those imported. It was certain, too, that they could not profitably produce cotton; the money, therefore, that their negroes would bring "down South," would be worth more to them than the negroes would be, so they were sent down here and sold to the cotton planter, and being thus, to a great extent, provided with ample means, and as the cotton planter wanted to work his branches of industry receiving at once the care and attention necessary to provide for all the wants of the people. Well may it be said of them, that they saw "the advantages of a great variety of industry."

One of the highest of which, was the fact that, all classes and capacities, young and old, male and female, could be furnished with something to do, and with a motive for doing it, and thus labor in some form became the rule, to which there were few exceptions. "Consumers and producers" at each other's door, or commingled in the household, and carriers and carriers between absorb but a small portion of the "Excess of production and great expense of transportation are alike unknown." Much the greatest number of their people are engaged in commerce, mechanics arts, and the farmers there reaped a golden harvest in supplying them with the demands for the inner man. Now we have lost our long cherished institution of slavery, and with it the profitable production of cotton. I look upon the labor of the negro as also lost to us and the world to a great extent. We are now for the first time in our history like the balance of mankind, and that peculiarly, as slaveholders, which made our system what it was, and which so much distinguished us from the balance of the world. No longer can we rely upon the revolution which has been so loudly brought about by the abolition of slavery, at once confounds us. We are at a dead lock and cannot go forward, for our surroundings are such that we know not what to do, and sadness and gloom hover over the land. Let us try. Simply because we have tried the old system, and it will not work. Growing agricultural products for exportation and importing everything, doubtful policy at any time. Sad experience of a few years has taught us, "will not pay," if done with radicalized, Union-baiting, and free and hired labor of the kind, and the farmers there reaped a golden harvest in supplying them with the demands for the inner man. 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